1. **Hypothermia** - A low body temperature, below 95 degrees measured rectally.
2. **Oral temperatures** - Are taken in the mouth. This is usually the most common, convenient, and comfortable method of obtaining a temperature.
3. **Palpation** - Technique used to feel the texture, size, consistency, and location of parts of the body with the hands
4. **Percussion** - Technique of tapping with the fingertips to evaluate size, borders, and consistency of internal structures of the body
5. **Pulse** - Pressure of the blood felt against the wall of an artery as the heart contracts or beats
6. **Pulse deficit** - The difference between the rate of an apical pulse and the rate of a radial pulse
7. **Pulse pressure** - The difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure
8. **Pupil** - The black center of the eye
9. **Radial Pulse** - The pulse felt at the wrist
10. **Rate** - Number per minute, as with pulse and respiration counts
11. **Reactivity** - In the pupil of the eyes, reacting to light by changing size
12. **Rectal temperatures** - Are taken in the rectum and is the most accurate of all methods
13. **Respiration** - the process of taking in oxygen (02) and expelling carbon dioxide (CO2) from the lungs and respiratory tract.
14. **Rhythm** - Referring to regularity; regular or irregular
15. **Sign** - An indication of a patient's condition that is objective, or can be observed by another person; an indication that can be seen, heard, smelled or felt by the medical practioner
16. **Sphygmomanometer** - instrument calibrated for measuring blood pressure in millimeters of mercury (mm Hg)
17. **Stethoscope** - Instrument used for listening to internal body sounds
18. **Symptom** - An indication of a patient's condition that cannot be observed by another person but rather is subjective, or felt and reported by the patient
19. **Systolic Blood Pressure** - The pressure created in the arteries by the blood during ventricular contraction
20. **Tachycardia** - Fast, or rapid, heartbeat (usually more than 100 beats per minute in an adult)
21. **Tachypnea** - Respiratory rate abovve 25 respirations per minute.
22. **Temperature** - The balance between heat lost an heat produced by the body
23. **Thermometer** - Instrument used to measure temperature
24. **Tympanic Thermometers** - are specialized electronic thermometers that record the aural temperature in the ear.
25. **Vital Signs** - Outward signs of what is going on inside the body, including respiration; pulse; skin color, temperature, and condition (plus capillary refill in infants and children); pupils; and blood pressure